

SHARP WARNING IS SERVED IN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

His Majesty's Government Told That Neutral Rights Must Be Respected.

THIS COUNTRY RECOGNIZES NO POLICY OF EXPEDIENCY

Actions Must Be Governed by Established Rules of International Conduct.

SO-CALLED 'BLOCKADE' ILLEGAL

United States Assumes Task of Championing Rights of Nations at Peace.

Britain's Position Is Indefensible

THE American note to the British government on Great Britain's interference with American trade has been made public. It calls the blockade of the entire Atlantic "ineffective, illegal and indefensible," and declares that the United States cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

It insists that the relations between the United States and Great Britain be governed, "not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent in a struggle for national existence."

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain, made public here to-day, covering exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war, declares that the so-called "blockade" instituted by the allies against enemy countries on March 11 is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the American government "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights," and it cannot "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Ambassador Page, to whom the note was sent by special messenger for delivery to the London Foreign Office, was instructed by Secretary Lansing "to impress most earnestly" upon the British government that the United States "must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude.

The note, nearly 15,000 words in length, was made public by agreement between the State Department and the British Foreign Office. It carries with it a voluminous appendix, giving the text of American naval instructions issued in 1862 and a summary and table showing hundreds of vessels detained by British authorities since the beginning of the present war.

SEPARATE COMMUNICATION ON SUBJECT TO BE SENT

The body of the note is divided into thirty-five points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seizures and detention of ships, as well as after the so-called "blockade" was instituted, and announces that a separate communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and right of the British government to include in their list of contraband of war certain articles which have been so included."

In conclusion, after an argument on the law and facts, Secretary Lansing says: "I believe it has been conclusively shown that the methods sought to be employed by Great Britain to obtain and use evidence of enemy destination of cargoes bound for neutral ports and to impose a contraband character upon such cargoes are without justification; that the blockade, upon which such methods are partly founded, is ineffective, illegal and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose, and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the law of nations. The United States, therefore, cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures, which are admittedly retaliatory, and, therefore, illegal, in conception and in nature, and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain for alleged illegalities on their part. The United States might not be in a position to object to them if its interests and the interests of all neutrals were unaffected by them, but being affected, it cannot with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon His Majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between the two countries be governed by the established rules of international conduct.

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Emperor Worshipped by Silent Multitude as He Enters Capital

Makes Entry Into Kyoto Amid Such Splendid Scenes as West Never Has Witnessed.

KYOTO, November 7.—A churchlike hush enveloped Kyoto, the ancient capital of the empire, when Emperor Yoshihito and a gorgeous cortege made their state entry into the city at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Here on Wednesday next will be held the first great coronation ceremony.

A similar scene never was witnessed in the Western world. The Emperor and the imperial shrine were silently worshipped by his subjects. The cortege was regarded as a sacred, mystic and religious procession. Although a desire to avoid accident was a controlling factor, one of the chief reasons for imposing silence upon the multitude was a wish to maintain reverence for the monarch as he arrived in the city for the sacred coronation rites.

The Japanese viewpoint found expression when the master of ceremonies said to the Americans and other foreigners, who were assigned to vantage points in the palace grounds: "When the shrine and the Emperor pass, please remove your hats and bow, but do not cheer."

GRAY AUTUMN DAY ADDS TO SOLEMNITY

A gray autumn day added to the solemnity of the scene when the procession entered the palace grounds in a purely Japanese setting. Hundreds bent with years stood beside soldiers, reservists and thousands of delegates waiting at the palace portal were two-score court ladies, gowned in ancient robes of white and scarlet. The cortege was an exact reproduction of the one which passed through Tokyo. The shrine, hidden behind curtains of purple, gold and red, borne upon the shoulders of yellow-kimonoed villagers, was preceded by priests and followed by the Emperor in the royal golden chair.

As the cortege reached the palace gates, the notes of a bugle broke the stillness, and informed the multitude that the sacred mirror was enshrined. Then the reverent restraint was broken, and the immense throngs gave themselves up to gayety, fireworks and illuminations.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

The imperial train conveying the imperial sanctuary and the Emperor and the whole cortege arrived here from Nagoya, where a night was spent. The city was beautifully decorated. Never before was witnessed such a magnificent display of enthusiasm and life in the ancient capital.

The people of all classes gave vent to their joy and happiness at the state entry and return, though temporary, of the court, and the arrival of the occasion of the long-looked-for coronation ceremony. The grounds around the station compound and the streets along the route of the imperial procession were profusely decorated and were thronged with citizens eager to worship the imperial sanctuary and welcome the imperial cortege.

ON THE STATION PLATFORM WERE PRESENT

A number of peers residing in Kyoto, high prefectural and municipal officials and military officers, representatives of various administrative and business corporations and prominent citizens, who accorded hearty welcome to the imperial party.

ARRIVE AMID STRAINS OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

The imperial sanctuary and the imperial cortege arrived at the station amid the impressive strains of the "Kimigayo," or national anthem, and salutes fired by artillery in the neighboring park.

The sacred emblems of sovereignty were slowly borne on the shoulders of villagers. Then, the Emperor and his suite directly after him, the procession proceeded to the imperial palace through streets lined by troops and people. The imperial sanctuary was taken to the Shunkoden Hall, especially erected as the site for the reception of the "sanctum sanctorum" in the compound of the Kyoto palace. The route of the cortege led through a great green arch erected by the municipality.

The repose of the imperial shrine consisting of the sacred mirror was celebrated with an impressive religious ceremony conducted by the court ritualists in the presence of the coronation commissioners. The ritualists made offerings before the altar, the chief ritualist reading Shinto prayers. Then followed the worship by the Emperor and Empress, who were represented in this case by chamberlains and also worship by the members of the Imperial family.

In observance of the coronation the city of Kyoto presented the Emperor with picture books containing the works of thirty-eight contemporary artists, a cushion designed by Seika Kamisaka, and a flower vase made at the Prefectural Ceramic Institute. The gift also presented to the Emperor included a box of two rolls of oneirophane with patterns of pine trees and a phoenix, and five rolls of white silk damask with patterns of chrysanthemum flowers (the imperial crest) embrodered in deep blue.

ADDRESS TRUSTED TO FAMOUS SCHOLAR

On the day of the chief coronation ceremonial the city assembly will call an extraordinary meeting and present an address to the Emperor, the writing of the address having been entrusted to Konan Naito, a noted scholar.

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EMPEROR YOSHIHITO.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED, HEADED BY SKOULOUDIS

All Ministers Retained Except Zaimis, and Prime Minister Takes Foreign Affairs.

CHAMBER MAY BE PROROGUED

Venizelos Party Expected to Approve Such Action in Order to Avoid Elections, Result of Which Would Be Doubtful.

ATHENS, November 7 (via London).

M. Skouloudis, commissioned by King Constantine to form a new Cabinet, has accomplished the task. All the members of the Zaimis ministry are retained except the Premier himself. The new Prime Minister has taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The formation of the new Cabinet, it is generally understood, will delay, if not entirely eliminate, the crisis that probably would follow the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies by the King.

The Cabinet is composed of the following ministers, who took the oaths of office to-day:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Skouloudis.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. Michellidis.
Minister of Justice and Communications—D. G. Rhalis.
Minister of Interior—M. Gounaris.
Minister of National Economy—M. Theotokis.

Minister of War—General Yanakitsas.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Countouriotis.
Minister of Finance—Stephen Dragomiris.

Beside the Premier, M. Michellidis is the only new member of the Cabinet. The office he takes formerly was held by M. Theotokis, who becomes Minister of National Economy, a new post.

The press urges against a dissolution of Parliament.

M. Skouloudis is not a deputy, but is regarded as an able diplomat, known chiefly for the part he played in the London peace conference in 1913, after the Balkan War. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Rallis Cabinet in 1907. He is reported to be favorably inclined toward the quadruple entente.

It is believed in political circles that the chamber probably will be prorogued in ten days, as it then will have sat for the full term of three months. The Venizelos party is expected to approve this action, which would avoid dissolution and elections, the result of which would be uncertain, owing to the pressure by the government and to the German propaganda.

MUST SUSTAIN GOVERNMENT OR STAYD DISSOLVED

LONDON, November 7.—The new Greek Cabinet will be presented to the chamber, and Parliament will be dissolved if it fails to sustain the government, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens.

LABOR MEN MEET TO-DAY

Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of American Federation to Be Held in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Labor leaders and delegates representing more than 2,000,000 organized wage-earners in the United States prepared to-night for the opening tomorrow of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The participants will include fraternal delegates from Canada, Great Britain, and possibly Japan.

The first session will be held in the California Building at the exposition, where an address of welcome will be delivered by Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, and others.

Samuel Gompers, president of the organization, is on the program to respond to the address of welcome and to receive a commemorative medal from the exposition officials.

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WATERWAYS PARTY WELCOMED HERE

Delegates to Savannah Convention Spend Four Hours in Richmond.

PLEDGE AID TO JAMES RIVER

Secretary of Commerce Redfield Discusses Importance of Improving Channels.

Headed by Secretary William C. Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, and Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, president of the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association, 200 delegates from the North, en route to the annual convention of the association at Savannah, halted for four hours in Richmond last night to exchange greetings with their brethren of the South.

Most of the delegates were from New York and Philadelphia, with a score or more from far-away Boston. The party arrived on a special train at 7:20 o'clock, and left four hours later for Raleigh, N. C., where the delegates will be entertained to-day by the authorities of North Carolina's capital city.

The exchange of felicitations took place at a dinner, which was served in the Palm Room of the Jefferson Hotel, at 8:30 o'clock. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, on behalf of the visitors, expressed their delight at being once more in the city in which they met four years ago to hold their annual convention.

WELCOMED BY AINSLEE AND CONGRESSMAN MONTAGUE

Mayor Ainslee extended the city's cordial welcome, expressing his regret that the party could not stay longer than the short time allotted to Richmond in the itinerary. The city's recollection of the convention of four years ago, he said, is so pleasant that it will not be satisfied until the next convention will again select it for its annual meeting place. While Richmond, he said, is not this year contesting for that honor, it will do so at the first good opportunity.

Congressman Andrew Jackson Montague joined in extending a welcome on behalf of the State of Virginia. Addressing himself to the more serious objects of the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association, he emphasized the value of deeper channels to the sea for all the seaboard cities—particularly for the city of Richmond.

RENEWS PLEDGE TO WORK FOR JAMES RIVER CHANNEL

"The James River needs very little straightening," he said, "and not so very much deepening. It is time, I think, for Congress to realize that the deepening of all the great streams leading to the sea has an immediate and important relation to the growing commerce of the cities that depend on them, to the States in which they are situated, and to the nation at large."

"With the help of Secretary Redfield and my colleague, Congressman Moore, who is always ready to help where better waterways are concerned, and with the help of the other members of the House of Representatives, I hope to be able to secure a sufficient appropriation, if the Senate does not succeed in stranding it, to effect the much-needed improvement of the river that connects Richmond with the sea."

Secretary Redfield spoke briefly his pleasure at being in Richmond and in Virginia, the State in which his son-in-law was born. The subject of better and deeper waterways, he said, was one in which he has all his life been interested. His experience, he said, has taught him the handicap imposed on cities by obstructed channels and poor waterways.

NOTHING SO DESTRUCTIVE OF COMMERCE AS BLOCKED CHANNELS

"America when she wakes up," predicted Mr. Redfield, "will not tolerate anything that will stand in the way of her commerce, and nothing is so directly obstructive of commerce as navigable waterways that are robbed of their usefulness by insufficient depth and blocked channels."

The secretary was warmly applauded. Congressman Moore presented Mayor E. E. Rogers, of New London, Conn., who regaled the visitors to the speeches of welcome. He was followed by Congressman William S. Bennett, of New York, who joined in thanking the Richmond authorities for their hospitality. Toastmaster Montague then presided at the gathering Mrs. Redfield, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, and the assembly of 200 men and women arose with fluttering handkerchiefs and basked to salute her. She arose and bowed her acknowledgment of the greeting amid a storm of hand-clapping.

The toastmaster presented Admiral A. W. Grant, United States Navy, in charge of the submarine flotilla, who acknowledged the presentation with a few words. Admiral Grant will be one of the speakers at Wednesday's session of the convention.

VISIT SCENE OF PATRICK HENRY'S FAMOUS SPEECH

Following the dinner, the party, visitors and visited, boarded four special cars and were taken to St. John's Church, where they were welcomed by the rector, Rev. Hugh Sublett. John P. Welsh, reviewed the history of the present congregation, from the original parish founded at Henricopolis in the first quarter of the seventeenth century.

And when the history was finished, Mr. Welsh introduced Antonio Graffigna, better known as Don Griffin, sexton of the church, who delivered again the stirring speech with which Patrick Henry in the year 1775 lighted the fire of patriotism which burned until there grew from it a new nation, dedicated to the liberty for which the statesman raised his voice.

Mr. Graffigna delivered Henry's famous oration with the fire and gesture of an untrained militia sent out by an unprepared government.

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PERSONAL LIBERTY ADVOCATES MARCH

Opponents of Sunday Closing Law in Chicago Parade to Express Their Displeasure.

MORE THAN 100,000 IN LINE

Demonstration Under Direction of 925 United Societies for Local Self-Government.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Opponents of the Sunday closing law paraded to-day to express their displeasure of Mayor Thompson's recent orders to the police to enforce the State law prohibiting saloons from doing business on the Sabbath. Estimates of the number in line varied from 20,000 to more than 100,000.

The demonstration, designated as the "home rule and personal liberty" parade, was under the direction of the United Societies for Local Self-Government, an organization comprising 925 American, German, Lithuanian, Italian, Croatian, Polish, Roumanian, Jewish, Bohemian, Swedish, Swiss, Danish, Norwegian, Irish and Austro-Hungarian subsidiary societies.

MAYOR THOMPSON DECLINES TO WITNESS PARADE

Officers of the united societies said 101,470 persons took part, 32,290 on foot and 69,180 in automobiles and other vehicles. Those on foot walked ten abreast, paralleling a double line of automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles. It required more than two hours for the marchers to pass the reviewing stand in Grant Park, which was crowded with officers of the united societies and their guests. Mayor Thompson declined an invitation to witness the parade.

The paraders were grouped by arches, and many wore the brilliant costume of their native land. All but a few of the thousands of wagons and automobiles in line carried the American flag with the shield of the united societies with its motto, "Personal Liberty and Home Rule," on banners.

"We Are the Taxpayers," read a huge sign, referring to the charge that few of the recent dry paraders had been voters or taxpayers.

Other banners read: "The Teller Is Worthy of His Creation"; "If All Pled Laws Were Enforced, More Than Half the People Would Be in Jail"; "Some Folks Regard It as a Crime to Be Happy"; "Alcohol Is Not Created by Laws"; "The Sabbath Was Made for Man, Not Man for the Sabbath"; "The People Never Gave Up Liberty Save Under Some Illusion"; "The Remedy—The Referendum"; "Fanatical Frenzy Is the Part of Blue Laws."

DOWNTOWN STREETS PACKED WITH SPECTATORS

The downtown streets, usually deserted on Sunday, were packed with spectators. Mayor Thompson refused to comment on the parade, which he said he did not see, nor its significance.

The police furnished the usual escort. Antisalon leaders conceded the demonstration had brought out an unusually large crowd, but attributed it to the facts that saloons were closed, declaring it was the first time such a demonstration had been undertaken without the competition of saloons.

The immediate result of to-day's demonstration and the incidental opposition by city officials will be a City Council investigation and a possible grand jury search for evidence of conspiracy.

THREATENED BLACKLIST AGAINST MARCHERS

Although the police reported the parade the most orderly demonstration of the sort ever known, and without a single objectionable banner or sign, the paraders found cause for complaint in the threatened blacklisting of all those who appeared in the march. Men were detailed from the offices of the united societies to watch for evidence of City Hall employees who might be taking names of those who participated in the demonstration.

At to-morrow night's meeting of the City Council a demand will be made, it was announced by Secretary Anton J. Cermak, that the blacklist be produced, and an explanation of it made to members of the council. Also, a demand will be made for a thorough investigation of the activities of City Attorney Francis, who announced that he was compiling a list of the paraders.

During the entire parade there was not a single accident or violent outburst that called for police action.

WILL POINT OUT ERRORS

Defense Society Proposes to Show What Results of Unpreparedness Have Been.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 7.—The American Defense Society has perfected plans for an aggressive fight against the pacifist element in Congress and what it characterizes as "the peace-at-any-price promoters."

The society proposes the erection of "unpreparedness tablets" at many points to commemorate "the men who gave their lives as martyrs to American military inefficiency," and to mark public buildings that in the past have suffered partial destruction at the hands of the nation's enemies.

In a statement issued to-night, Chairman C. S. Thompson, of the board of trustees, emphasizes the need of improvement in school histories, declaring that many of them "show only the ultimate victory, glossing over the costly system, the weakness, the number of troops which inefficiency compelled the United States to use as compared with those used by the enemy, and the desertion by regiments of an untrained militia sent out by an unprepared government."

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HUGE FORCES TO AID SERBS



SENATOR THOMAS S. MARTIN.

MARTIN NOT CANDIDATE FOR FLOOR LEADERSHIP

Virginia Senator Has No Intention of Opposing Re-Election of Kern, of Indiana.

NO TIME FOR PARTY SCHISMS

Believes It Is Necessary Now That All Democratic Conflicts Should Be Avoided—Situation May Change With Kern as President Pro Tem.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 7.—Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, will not be a candidate for the Senate floor leadership in the coming Congress. He made this clear to-day in the first public comment he has made about the matter since the movement to restore him to that position was started.

The Virginia Senator does not believe in party divisions, and will not permit his name to be used to foment such divisions. In other words, he does not wish any contest to take place between his friends and the friends of Senator Kern, of Indiana, or any other Senator over the floor leadership, however important that post may be.

Senator Martin was asked to-day if his name would be presented to the majority caucus for the floor leadership. The Senator promptly replied that it was not now and never had been his purpose to oppose the reelection of Senator Kern. He said that this was a time when all conflicts and schisms should be avoided and there should be harmony and co-operation. He added that the work of the Committee on Appropriations was very congenial to him, and he did not desire to take on himself any burdens and responsibilities that his duty to his party and the country did not require.

FRIENDS MAY URGUE HIM FOR LEADERSHIP

Regardless of the Senator's position, however, it now seems certain that his friends will urge his elevation to the majority leadership, but they will not do it unless Senator Kern is made president pro tempore of the Senate. A movement to promote the Indian to that position gained strength in the closing days of the last session, and in all probability will take definite form when the Senate caucus meets next month.

Senator Martin was the minority leader of the Senate during the Sixty-second Congress, and was recognized by men of both parties as the ablest parliamentarian and most resourceful organizer the Democrats have had since the days of Arthur P. Gorman. Notwithstanding this, however, the caucus, at the beginning of the succeeding Congress, elected Senator Kern to the floor leadership. Senator Martin's name was before the caucus at the time, but was voluntarily withdrawn before the vote was taken.

SCIENCE IS PARAMOUNT

From It, According to Italian Premier, Comes Every Preparation for War.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] MILAN, November 7.—Speaking at the laying of the corner-stone for the new building which is destined to house the institutes of higher culture, Premier Salandra to-day said:

"Every form of preparation for war is derived from science. The strongest people are also the most cultured."

"The present war has also demonstrated that it is untrue that science and culture make for a generation of skeletons."

"The so-called 'pagan civilization' was detestable. As a matter of fact, each generation was more degenerate than that preceding it. To-day we can proudly observe that Christian civilization perennially renews itself, forming an indestructible pathway to greater progress and attainment of the highest social ideals. With each generation we can say that our children are better than we are."

Following Premier Salandra, Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, spoke, saying:

"Peace will be restored only when the toilers return to the deserted fields."

The cardinal concluded with the statement:

"Italy will welcome an honorable and lasting peace."

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TROOP MOVEMENT IS MUCH HEAVIER THAN SUPPOSED

Men Sent North on Almost Continuous Line of Trains.

NOT TOO LATE TO TURN TABLES ON INVADERS

Russia Concentrating Army in Bessarabia for Descent on Bulgaria.

BIG BATTLES IN PROGRESS

Departure of Kitchener for East Probably Means More Energetic Campaign.

Serbian Line in North Is Bent Further Back

THE Teutonic allies have further bent back the Serbian line in the north. They have captured the important town of Knjasevo, on the railway to the east of Cranki, are standing before the town of Kravac, on the railway, thirty-two miles northwest of Nish, and have advanced past Slatina, in the Western Morava Valley. The Bulgarians have forced a passage of the Timok River at Krivik.

In the south, British reports that the French troops in the vicinity of Hrubovo have consolidated the positions they have taken, and that near Krivik violent attacks by the Bulgarians have been repulsed.

The Montenegrin official report records the repulse of Teutonic invaders near Grachovo with heavy losses, but Vienna asserts that all Montenegrin attacks have failed.

In the fighting in France, in the region of the Somme and Oise rivers, the entente allies have captured German posts near Andreech and repulsed German attacks near Neuvaucelles. There have been engagements in Champagne, in the Argonne forest and in the Vosges.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, November 7.—Huge forces of troops are being hurried to Serbia by the entente powers, just how large they are is carefully concealed, but fragmentary dispatches from Saloniki and other points show that the movement is much heavier than has been heretofore supposed.

The landing of troops at that port is on a greatly increased scale, so much so that new arrangements have been made with the Greek government for the use of additional wharves and piers and for more extensive railway facilities.

The men are being sent north as fast as they arrive on an almost continuous line of trains. For the moment the greatest activity is in the south, where, it is reported, the French have crossed the Bulgarian frontier and have already captured several villages.

While the allies can now have little hope of Greek aid in the defense of Serbia, the belief is still held here that it is not too late to turn the tables on the invaders. The departure for the east of Lord Kitchener, after conferences in Paris with Premier Briand, General Gallieni, the War Minister, and General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the field forces, has given confidence that the campaign is to be carried on energetically by the man who knows the East better than almost any one else.

ANGLO-ITALIAN FORCES MARCHING ON AVLONA

One report says that the Anglo-Italian forces are marching on Vlona (Avlona), on the Adriatic, for the purpose of crossing Albania. The Russians are still concentrating in Bessarabia to make a descent on Bulgaria from the east.

Meanwhile, in Northern and Eastern Serbia and on the Montenegrin frontier big battles are in progress. The Austro-German forces claim to be advancing all along the line, and to have reached the Morava River, which has been crossed at some points. In their advance they are picking up prisoners, guns and war material.